

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

The city of New York on the 8th of November, 1878, United States Commissioner J. J. Davenport, acting as chief supervisor of election for the second judicial circuit, was granted a general writ of habeas corpus to examine prisoners, authority in causing the arrest, detention, and imprisonment of citizens innocent of offense, by which he deprived them of their liberty, and to determine whether or not they were lawfully imprisoned, and that arrests have been declared illegal in a test case by a Judge of the circuit.

Whereas, if those allegations be true, that office should be forthwith removed and punished—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be directed to proceed without delay to an investigation of the conduct of said Davenport at the time of his appointment, with power to sit in the city of New York, and to grant such further powers to the sub-committee shall have all the authority of the whole committee for said purpose, with power to administer oaths, send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time.

Mr. Wood stated that he presented the resolution in consequence of a long petition which he had received from citizens of New York asking for the investigation. He himself prepared to back up this petition by many affidavits submitted to him.

Mr. GARRICK made a motion of order against the resolution, on the ground that Davenport was not an impeachable officer, but suggested that the resolution might be referred to a sub-committee to-morrow, when he would tell the gentleman in bringing it up.

The speaker hoped that the suggestion should be followed, so that the House might inquire as to whether the resolution involved a question of privilege or not.

Mr. Wood stated that he would give his assent to the proposition. If the petition and affidavits presented could also be printed in the Record.

Mr. COOPER objected to the printing of anything extraneous.

Mr. Wood. Does the gentleman from Michigan object to the printing of a petition?

Mr. COOPER. He does.

Mr. WOOD. Then I want the whole country to know it.

The matter was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WOOD. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requested back his resolution of adjournment over the holidays from December 21 to January 6, with amendment providing for adjournment to January 10, and for adjournment. The amendment was rejected—recess, 115 vols., 130; and the Senate resolution, amended by making adjournment to December 20, was adopted.

The other day he had a bill introduced in the House to resume the consideration of the Geneva convention bill, and was addressed by Mr. Willis (N. Y.) in favor of the major report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LATHAM followed in support of the minority report.

Mr. BANNING submitted the report of the military commission. Ordered printed, and made a special order of the day.

Mr. BARKER (from the Committee on Appropriations) reported a bill regarding so much of the civil service bill as appropriates \$500 to the paymaster general. Chairman of the B. & O. R. R. agent at the Agency. He stated that it was the unanimous report of the Committee on Appropriations that the bill be referred to the Senate, but it had since been discovered to be fraudulent claim. A most unmitigated swindle had been foisted on a legislative body.

Mr. McNAUL offered an amendment providing that no pension shall be stopped or reduced without previous notice to the pensioner. Ruled out of order.

The committee rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. MCNAUL introduced a bill to repeat the duty on quinine.

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of ex-Confederate James Clingman of South Carolina. Passed.

The House, then, at five o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

The Potter Committee.

The Potter Committee did not meet yesterday. General Butler being absent and there being a tacit understanding on the part of the majority that his arrival should be awaited. The next meeting will be held at the place next Monday.

Chairman Potter has now appointed a Democratic member to accompany him as the chairman of the sub-committee to continue the investigation in New Orleans. The Republicans will be invited to take their own selections, and it is expected that the Senate will be chosen. Mr. McNaul, a member of the committee, said to-day that it was not the expectation of the committee to get actively at work until after the holiday recess.

Disposition of the Public Lands.

The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Teller for the disposal of public lands provides that all such not mineral lands, shall be hereafter disposed of in no other way than in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the United States known as the "General Land Law," § 2, provides that all homesteads hereafter secured by the United States shall not be liable for debts incurred or contracted prior to the laying of a patent thereon, and that the same may be sold or leased for a period of ten years after the issue of such patent.

Nothing contained in this bill, however, shall impair or affect the rights of any person of any complexion complete or incomplete thereof.

Finance and Commerce.

Financial.

New York Money Market.

New York, Dec. 12, 1878.

Money was easy at 2½%. Foreign exchange was at 4½% to 5% for London and 4½% to 5% for Paris.

Gold was quoted at 100½, silver and ind.

State bonds were dull. Louisiana consols sold at 7½.

To railroad bonds there was an advance of 1½ per cent. in C. & C. firsts, 1 percent in Lehigh and was discharged. Bond of 100,000 of Consols, judgment by default. Mattingly, sec., vs. vs. Blunt of Columbia; judgment for \$30,000. Compt. vs. Vandenberg; referred to J. J. Johnson & Van Cullen vs. A. H. T. Hobart; judgment for \$69,000. Water's Patent Heating Company vs. Compt. vs. Hobart; judgment for \$10,000.

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Circuit Courts.

COURT OF JUSTICE—JUSTICE CARTER.

Vanderbilt vs. Green—Jesse Drayton and was discharged. Beale vs. Ingraham of Columbia; judgment by default. Mattingly, sec., vs. Blunt of Columbia; judgment for \$30,000. Compt. vs. Hobart; judgment for \$10,000.

John vs. Blunt; judgment for \$10,000. Compt. vs. Hobart; judgment for \$10,000.

John vs. Hobart; judgment for \$10,000.</p